

## **REMARKS**

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

### **I. Interview**

Applicants would like to thank Examiners Beliveau and Hossain for the courtesies extended to Applicants' representative during the interview at the PTO on May 22, at which time arguments were presented regarding Claims 1, 9, 14 and 16, and possible amendments were discussed. *See*, Interview Summary (mailed on May 29, 2007).

### **II. Claim Rejections**

With respect to 35 U.S.C. § 102, Claims 1–4, 7, 8 and 22–25 were rejected as being as being anticipated by Chaney (US 5,841,433), Claims 9–11 and 26 were rejected as being as being anticipated by Eyer (US 6,160,545) and Claims 14 and 15 were rejected as being as being anticipated by Schein et al. (US 2004/0111745 A1).

With respect to 35 U.S.C. § 103, Claim 5 was rejected as being unpatentable over Chaney in view of Eyer, Claim 6 was rejected as being unpatentable over Chaney in view of Allison et al. (US 2005/0144638 A1), Claims 12 and 27–29 were rejected as being unpatentable over Eyer in view of Klosterman (US 6,072,983), Claims 13, 30, 31 and 33 were rejected as being unpatentable over Eyer in view of Coleman et al. (US 5,844,620), Claims 16–18 and 37 were rejected as being unpatentable over Hofmann (US 5,883,677) in view of Eyer and Claims 32 and 34–36 were rejected as being unpatentable over Eyer in view of Klosterman and in further view of Coleman.

Claims 1, 14 and 16 have been amended for editorial reasons not related to patentability. Additionally, without acceding to the rejections under § 102, Claims 1 and 14 have been amended to recite certain features of the present invention more clearly. Specifically, Claim 1 has been amended to recite a means for storing "the most recently accessed version of the dictionary," while Claim 16 has been amended to recite sorting data defining a "sorted list." Support for these amendments may be found, for example, in the Specification on Page 16 (lines 15–16), and Page 20 (lines 12–13), respectively. Claims 38 and 39 have been added, and support for these new claims may be found, for example, in the Specification on Page 15 (line 17), and Page 16 (lines 6–8), respectively. No new matter has

been added. Applicants respectfully submit that none of the cited references, taken either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests all of the features recited by the pending claims.

### **Claim 1 is Patentable Over Chaney**

Chaney discloses a television system that receives digitally-encoded television programs and program schedule data over digital data transmission channels. A Master Program Guide (MPG) relates television program titles, start and end times and virtual channel numbers to information allocating virtual channels to transponder frequencies and time-multiplexed data stream positions, and includes four sequential blocks of data: SEGM (Segment Map), APGD (Additional Program Guide Data), CSSM<sub>i</sub> (Channel-to-Service Segment Maps) and PISM<sub>i</sub> (Program Information Segment Maps). Chaney's MPG is periodically transmitted from the satellite to the receiver, which stores the current version of the MPG in memory. Every five minutes, the receiver determines whether the "newly-received" MPG is different than the stored version by checking a program guide status byte, or "change number" byte, which describes the "version number" of the MPG. If the version number has changed, then the receiver stores the newly-received MPG in memory, otherwise, the newly-received MPG is discarded. *See, e.g.,* Abstract; Col. 3:26 to Col. 4-14; Col. 4:62-67; Col. 5:25-45; Col. 6:36-67. Applicants submit that Chaney fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 1.

Chaney fails to disclose a means for expanding program schedule data by identifying corresponding text portions in a dictionary. The Office Action alleges that, because Chaney's transmitter "necessarily" encodes and compresses the MPG and Chaney's receiver "necessarily" decodes and decompresses the MPG, "therefore, the master program guide [MPG] data is decompressed or the dictionary is decompressed" (Office Action at Page 3). Applicants note that Claim 1, as amended, more clearly recites "expanding" the program schedule data by identifying corresponding text portions in a dictionary. While FIG. 3 depicts a program guide screen display, Chaney fails to suggest that any of this information may be expanded by identifying corresponding text portions in a dictionary, generally, or whether any of his MPG data blocks are, themselves, "dictionaries" for use in such an expansion. Instead, Chaney merely teaches that his APGD data block contains program information and a program guide map, neither of which are expanded using a dictionary. *See, e.g.,* Col. 5:32-41.

Additionally, Chaney fails to disclose a means for receiving data defining two versions of a dictionary representing text portions, a means for determining in which version of the

dictionary the corresponding text portion is stored and a means for storing the most recently accessed version of the dictionary. As discussed above, Chaney's MPG simply does not include a dictionary that is used to expand program schedule data. Furthermore, Chaney discloses that only a single version of the MPG is transmitted by the satellite, and that his receiver compares the version number of the newly-received MPG with the version number of the stored MPG in order to determine whether to replace the stored version with the newly-received one.

Consequently, Chaney fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 1. Moreover, Applicants submit that none of the remaining references cures Chaney's deficiencies. Accordingly, Claim 1 is allowable over the references of record. Claims 2-8, 22-24, 38 and 39, depending from Claim 1, are also allowable, at least for the reasons discussed above.

### **Claim 9 is Patentable Over Eyer**

Eyer discloses an Integrated Receiver-Decoder (IRD) that receives an Interactive Program Guide (IPG) that includes program scheduling information and channel map data. Each IRD filters the received IPG data based upon its assigned IPG region and the channel map data. Eyer discloses that hardware is initially used to filter by IPG region, and then firmware is employed, as a "second-level" filter, to delete IPG data corresponding to channels that are not available to the IRD. *See, e.g., Abstract; Col. 10:52-56.* Applicants submit that Eyer fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 9.

Eyer fails to disclose assigning a channel set identity and a channel subset identity to each channel, and then filtering the channels by comparing their set and subset identities with a reference set and subset identity. Rather, Eyer's IPG data is divided into global and regional data bundles, and his IRD initially filters out those regional bundles that simply do not match the IRD's assigned region. *See, e.g., FIG. 4; Col. 10:52-54.* Applicants submit that Eyer's initial filtering step is not necessarily channel-based, because, for example, there may be channels common to more than one regional bundle.

Consequently, Eyer fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 9. Moreover, Applicants submit that none of the remaining references cures Eyer's deficiencies. Accordingly, Claim 9 is allowable over the references of record. Claims 10-13 and 26-32, depending from Claim 9, are also allowable, at least for the reasons discussed above.

**Claim 14 is Patentable Over Schein**

Schein discloses an interactive electronic program guide (IPG) that resides on a user's "TV system" (e.g., set top box, personal computer, television with custom board, etc.). See, e.g., FIG. 2; Paragraph 0039. Schein teaches that a theme search may be performed on the user's TV system that matches channel entries in the IPG with a particular theme criteria, and then sorts the list of matched channels "in time order." See, e.g., FIG. 8; Paragraphs 0084 to 0095. Applicants submit that Schein fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 14.

Schein fails to disclose a receiver that receives television signals that include sorting data defining a "sorted list" and scheduling data defining a schedule of program event, filters the received scheduling data based on the received "sorted list" data, and then displays the filtered schedule in an order that depends upon the "sorted list" data. To the contrary, Schein teaches an *in-situ* sorting operation based upon user-selected theme criteria, rather than a filtering operation based upon "sorted list" data received in the television signal.<sup>1</sup>

Consequently, Schein fails to teach or suggest all of the features recited by Claim 14. Moreover, Applicants submit that none of the remaining references cures Schein's deficiencies. Accordingly, Claim 14 is allowable over the references of record. Claim 15, depending from Claim 14, is also allowable, at least for the reasons discussed above.

**Claim 16 is Patentable Over Hofmann in View of Eyer**

Hofmann discloses a method for receiving, organizing and presenting program information (e.g., electronic program guide) from different outside sources (e.g., CATV 310, TELCO 314, DBS 320) on a user's display device (e.g., television). See, e.g., FIGS. 1 and 3; Col. 3:37-45; Col. 4:47-60; Col. 9:30-48. Hofmann fails to teach or suggest many features recited by Claim 16, including, *inter alia*, a receiver that receives programme schedule data broadcast in a first network at a faster rate than in a second network, and that includes a cache store for storing a portion of programme schedule data for the first and/or the second network transmitted from time to time in at least one of the channels broadcast in the first network and/or the second network, means for decoding the data in the cache store for display of a

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<sup>1</sup> The Specification teaches that the "sorted list" has been pre-computed by the head end. See, e.g., Page 20, lines 12-13 ("Index lists of sorted events by time or alphabetically are computed in the head end, sent over the air as part of the XSI and cached in the decoder 3").

programme schedule of the first or second broadcast network and means for receiving and decoding additional programme schedule data from the first network for either the first or second broadcast network. The Office Action apparently agrees.<sup>2</sup>

The Office Action then cites Eyer in an attempt to cure the deficiencies of Hofmann. Applicants disagree. Eyer fails to teach or suggest a first network that broadcasts program schedule data at a faster rate than a second network broadcasts program schedule data, a cache for storing the different data, means for decoding the cache data and means for receiving additional program data. Eyer clearly discloses that IPG data is transmitted only over the satellite network, as depicted in FIG. 1, as described in Col. 5:37-44, etc.<sup>3</sup> Thus, Eyer fails to cure the deficiencies of Hofmann.

Moreover, Applicants submit that none of the remaining references cures the deficiencies of Hofman and Eyer. Accordingly, Claim 16 is allowable over the references of record. Claims 17 and 18, depending from Claim 16, are also allowable, at least for the reasons discussed above.

### **III. Summary**

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks presented herein, Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance and should now be passed to issue.

A Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited.

If any extension of time is required in connection with the filing of this paper and has not been requested separately, such extension is hereby requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees and to credit any overpayments that may be required by this paper under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 and 1.17 to Deposit Account No. 02-2135.

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<sup>2</sup> See, Office Action at Paragraph 12 ("Hofmann is silent ..." at Pages 14–15).

<sup>3</sup> The Office Action may have confused Eyer's channel map and IPG data. See, e.g., Col. 4:58-63 ("The channel map data may be provided to the decoders via an alternative method, such as communication via a telephone line, or during set-up of the decoder, where the user or installer is prompted to enter a channel number and station identifier for each programming service that the decoder may access").

Respectfully submitted,

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